

## Vol. 1.

the stern. On bringing the main boom from the starboard to the larboard side, I was struck by it, and forced overboard. I never had attempted to swim, and could, therefore, assist myself very little; but the natives in the canoe observing me fall, came with all possible haste, and rescued me from a watery grave. My left leg was severely bruised between the boom and the closet, but not broken.— This fresh instance of Divine Care and Goodness I desire to record with humble gratitude. My life has been preserved through the kind instrumentality of the people of New-Zealand. I pray that the remainder of my life may be spent in humble endeavors to promote the glory of God and the knowledge of his salvation among a people who have been so read to serve me.

July 26.—Shunghee, Kurokuro, Depero, and Ponaheo, amused themselves by attempting to learn the alphabet.— Shunghee was so much delighted, that he said he should continue to learn it daily. I had some cards of letters and monosyllables by me, such as are used by the lower classes in Dr. Bell's schools.— I proposed to give each of the Natives one fish-hook for every page they should learn correctly, upon my arrival in New South Wales. They expressed the greatest satisfaction, and my little pupil Depero seemed transported with the idea of possessing some riches, which he should have to shew his mother and his uncle Kangroha, upon his return to his native land.

On Monday, August 22, the Active came to anchor at Port Jackson.  
(To be Continued.)

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### ADDRESS FROM A NATIVE OF INDIA.

[The following Address was written by a Lady, a native of India. It is addressed "to the Daughters of Great-Britain," but will apply equally well to both sides the Atlantic.]

*To the fair Daughters of the Kingdom of Great Britain, who are living in a Land of Liberty and Light, freed from the Power of Human Tyranny, and loosed from those Chains whereby Satan binds such as are sitting in the Regions of the Shadow of Death.*

As I have heard say, that "the fatness of the earth is yours," I pray that the "dew of heaven" may so also sprinkle upon you, even the blessed Holy Spirit, as to cause, "that ye shall neither be barren nor unfruitful," but produce a-bundance of blossoms, "which may be to the praise of God!"

I pray you to pardon this unworthy one for bringing herself into your notice; but, seeing God is the father of us all, I am bold to trouble you as a Sister, though a Native of the East, in behalf of my Countrywomen.

It has often been a matter of wonder to me, that, whereas many of your Men of God have come to our part of the earth, bringing "the glad tidings" with them, and have been made the means "of turning numbers from darkness to light, and from the power of Satan unto God," I have not heard of any of you having taken compassion upon your poor sable sisters. Now if your men taught you, as the Easterns do their wives, that ye have no souls, it would not be surprising, that ye should not think of helping to save those of your fellow-kind: but I am told, your husbands are more generous; yea, and let you learn even as they are taught! Oh, my fair Sisters, and do ye know the value of your immortal part, and what it cost to redeem it! and will ye not make known this savour of life unto those who are perishing "for lack of knowledge!" Consider Him, who regarded not his life unto death for your sakes; and deny yourselves somewhat for the good of others. Hear your Lord's own words: "This is my commandment, that ye love one another as I have loved you." And what is there that ye can give up, which shall not be rewarded unto you sevenfold? Your Redeemer himself saith, "There is no man that hath left house, or parents, or brethren, or wife, or children, for the kingdom of God's sake, who shall not receive manifold more in this present time, and in the world to come life everlasting!" and, "They that be wise shall shine as the brightness of the firmament, and they that turn many unto righteousness, as the stars for ever and ever."

Perhaps you will ask, "Cannot your Women benefit by the same means that your men do?" Alas! ye are ignorant of their ways. No woman of modesty may be seen from behind her Pudaah, far less enter a public assembly. How then can she hear the preached word?

Ye may again observe: "Cannot the converted Husband instruct the unbelieving Wife?" True, he may; but, from being only a learner himself, he cannot be expected to explain things so well as ye might, who have been brought up from your infancy "in the nurture and admonition of the Lord."

The way in which ye might do good would be, to visit the wives of the converts in their own apartments, (for they

\* A quilted hanging, let down before the face of the female.

\* A quilted hanging, let down before the door of the females' apartments.



## RECORDER.

BOSTON.  
WEDNESDAY, JULY 24, 1816.

## WESTERN MOUNDS.

There will be found some very interesting traditions on this subject, collected by the late Dr. Campbell. Whatever opinion may be entertained from which the Aborigines of the country may be thought of the antiquity which Dr. Campbell has assigned to the mounds, is clearly as any other can be established, the two positions:

1. The Aborigines of the western country are a people entirely distinct from the present race of Indians; and, 2. The people, whoever they were, were not the Indians.

These people were as white as Europeans, and as the Asiatics; whether from Asia or from Wales; whether they were intended as burying-places, or as a protection against the subjects for ingenious conjectures should not be confounded with those supported by the strong evidence of tradition.

## SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

Philadelphia, almost every church of every denomination, Methodist, Baptist, Episcopal, Presbyterian, has a Sunday School for the instruction of poor children. They are conducted by pious young ladies, and for that purpose, and attend on them in rotation; but in some instances the members are constant teachers. The charge of ten or twenty scholars is not considered a heavy task, and instructs them in one corner of a school, while another does the same in another. In these schools people of all colors and ages are admitted. Several people have not only learned to read, but it is hoped have derived from it great benefit. The rewards to the children in the first instance, colored cards, on some passage of scripture is printed. A number of one color, entitles the child to another color; and five or ten that will procure him a book, which is a selection of hymns, a Psalm-Book, &c. This method of rewarding is recommended to all who have similar institutions.

At New York, Sunday Schools were formed, 1815. During the summer the number gradually increased to 440, of which 100 were for colored children, and the rest for white. The schools are now open to the poor; and very particular attention is paid to the people of color, of whom there are 20 of both sexes and of all ages, who to grey hairs, regularly attend school. The improvement of the blacks is extraordinary, and that they display much intellect as white children could under similar circumstances. Their behavior has much improved since the introduction of the schools; they are tractable and some have been reclaimed from immorality and intemperance. The department of the colored people is conducted by pious young ladies. A Sunday School is about to be formed under the direction of the Provincial Bible Society, to promote the study of the Scriptures among people of color. There are already four other schools in the city.

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## FOREIGN SUMMARY.

## FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Troops appear to be carrying all before them in New Granada. General De la Torre on the 10th of May took possession of the town on the Magdalena in the province which had been for five years in possession of the patriots. The patriot forces were driven, still farther into the interior. General De la Torre writes that on the 10th he entered Santa Fe de Bogota, the capital of New Granada, and was received with joy by the inhabitants. On the 12th of June, Morillo, who is in command of the royal army, arrived at the capital of said province, the 22d of June. The troops that were there made a great dispersal and retreated to the mountains that separate the provinces. Their rear guard, commanded by the famous Perez, was pursued by the commander of the royal army, Don Vincente Gallardo, and was taken and sunk in the river. The revolutionists proposed fortifying at Bogota, when Lieut. Col. Boyer immediately and dislodged them. These events it is very apparent that the royal army is in possession of nearly all the territory of New Granada. Morillo is now under his command 8000 veteran soldiers. If this is correct, there is no doubt that the revolutionary cause in New Granada is in a very precarious position. The population of the country has been estimated at 600,000 or one million. It is supposed that it approaches the number of the whites. They are a motley race, of various shades. Great numbers of colored people are in slavery. From the nature of the country, no expectations should not be formed. The Spaniards have not left Margaretta according to the intelligence. The towns in the neighborhood of Bogota, and those in the Spanish Maine, which it was said had been taken are still in the hands of the Spaniards.

Spanish vessels were captured in May in the neighborhood of Cuba by a privateer from the United States.

## FROM HAVANA.

At the Havana, on the 4th of July, a Spanish frigate, completely fitted for sea, and intended as a conveyance for the revolutionary privateers, took fire and was consumed to the water's edge. The frigate burnt was the La Atchona. Besides brushing away the privateers, she was to have conveyed the late Governor of Cuba, (A. ROSAS), to Vera Cruz.

The "Carthaginian" privateers, off the Havana, after an action of three hours, had captured two government schooners.

## DOMESTIC SUMMARY.

## Conspiracy of the Slaves.

A conspiracy among the slaves in Camden, S. C. has been detected, and 15 or 20 of the ringleaders are in custody. It was their intention to have set fire to one end of the town at a distance from the arsenal, and while the inhabitants were engaged in that quarter, to have seized the arms and ammunition. The course which then would have been pursued may be easily imagined. Providentially the confession of one of the slaves gave timely warning, and the awful calamity was averted.

## Emigration of the Irish.

Two vessels have arrived at New-York, with 50 passengers each, from Newry, Ireland, and another with passengers from Belfast. At the time the two first sailed, there were 9 sail of British vessels preparing to take passengers for the United States, one of which had already 350 engaged.

It is stated in the Baltimore American, that the Spanish General MIRA, has arrived in Baltimore. He was engaged in the insurrection at Pampluna in 1814.

## Population of New-York.

The New-York Directory contained in 1800, 10,200 names, and the population of the city was 60,439; in 1805, it contained 11,944 names, and the population of the city was 75,770; in 1810, 14,600 names, and the population was 93,914. According to the average of these three periods the number of names in the Directory was a little more than one-sixth of the population. The names in the Directory for 1816 are 19,406. The population of the city therefore at the present time is about 120,000.

## Perpetual Motion again.

The gentlemen appointed by Mr. Redheffer to examine his machine, (among whom are the Chief Justice of Pennsylvania, the Mayor of Philadelphia, Members of Congress, and other respectable characters,) have held a meeting and appointed Saturday, the 27th inst. to see the machine up. Chief Justice Tilghman, was chosen President of the Committee, and the minutes of the meeting were ordered to be published.

## New-Orleans.

The waters of the Mississippi, subsided this year a month earlier than usual, and parts of the city which a few weeks since were five feet under water, are now literally parched up. This change has providentially taken place so rapidly that none of the evils anticipated from the noxious vapors, are now apprehended.

## Vermont Election.

The following is a list of the Candidates nominated by the Democratic party in Vermont, to be supported at the ensuing election. Jonathan Galusha, for Governor, Paul Brigham, for Lieut. Governor. For members of Congress, Mark Richards, Orasmus C. Merrill, William Hunter, Charles Rich, Samuel C. Crafts, Heman Allen, of Colchester.

The Presidential Electors in this State are to be chosen by their respective Legislatures; in seven by general ticket; and in three by Districts.

## Public Loss by Fire.

The house of the late Col. Hawkins, whose death we announced a few weeks since, has been consumed by fire, together with his valuable manuscripts. This circumstance is much regretted, as Col. Hawkins was familiarly acquainted with the character of the Indians, and with their traditions, and his manuscripts were supposed to contain much interesting information on these points.

The Ministers of France and Sweden, near the United States, have orders to negotiate commercial treaties with the United States, upon the same basis as the late treaty with Great Britain.

The Swedish minister De Kantzou, is said to have proceeded to the seat of Government with a special view to this subject.

## CHARLESTON, (S. C.) July 6.

The evening of the 4th inst. was enlivened by the exhibition of a display of fireworks, by Mr. A. J. Browne, which, but for an unpleasant accident, would have given the most general satisfaction. The display was nearly one half over, when the gallery, which had been erected for the accommodation of ladies, the rear of which was fifteen feet in height, suddenly fell to the ground. Several ladies were very seriously injured, and many received bruises, sprains, &c.; no lives were lost.

## THE SEASON.

In France and England, accounts received to the first of June, state that a prospect existed of a heavy harvest of all kinds of grain.

Gen. WINN, as Administrator of the Government of Lower Canada, has issued a Proclamation, in "consequence of the backwardness of the season," prohibiting, until the 10th day of September next, the exportation from the said Province, by land or by water, (except for the Labrador fishermen,) of Wheat, Wheat-Flour, Biscuit, Beans, Peas, Barley, and Grain of all kinds used in making bread.

In Norfolk (Virg.) wheat was sold, the beginning of the present month for \$1.50 per bushel. The harvest this year are fine: the quantity large, and the quality excellent. In the lower part of Norfolk county, wheat which was cut on the 8th of June, weighed on the 6th of July 66 pounds to the bushel. In Frederick County, Maryland, the wheat on many farms has been so much injured by the fly, as not to be worth cutting; yet where it has escaped the fly, it is very fine; and an intelligent gentleman who has travelled a great deal in the county, thinks there will be as much grain upon the whole as there was last year.

An intelligent gentleman who left this vicinity a few weeks since, on a tour through New-Hampshire and Vermont to the state of New-York, writes thus from Utica, in a letter dated July 1st: "There is likely to be a general difficulty attending all public exertions, from the pressure of the times and the apprehended poverty of the next year. In every part of the country

which have visited, with the single exception of the small district between Johnston and this place, [Johnston is on the Mohawk, about 40 miles east of Utica] there is reason to believe there will be a famine, unless God should interpose by giving months as unusually favorable to vegetation from this time to the middle of October, as the months have been unfavorable from April till now. This is not at all to be expected. Just in this region, and probably to the west, the wheat crops, which are promising, will probably support the inhabitants. The best fields of Indian corn would be considered, in common seasons, quite promising, if they were on the middle of June as they are now; but an immense proportion of the corn looks more miserably pale and puny than in common seasons on the first of June. There were frosts over a large part of the neighboring regions on the 10th and 11th inst. In some places cucumbers, and even corn were killed. A severe drought is now adding to the calamities of cold, particularly in Vermont and the eastern parts of this state. Providence has been teaching us lessons by War; possibly we are now to be taught by famine. Be it as it is, that the people generally begin to feel more than ordinary dependence on their Maker for the things of this life."

Letters from Vermont state, that the grass is so scanty, that many farmers are obliged to feed their cattle on grain and vegetables to keep them from starving. The corn had not grown perceptibly for six weeks, so cold was the weather. There will be, however, a heavy harvest of the small grains.

In the country around New-Haven, and particularly at the southward, the crops of wheat, rye and oats are good. Indian corn was feared would suffer, owing to the backwardness of the season. An unusual quantity of cider is anticipated.

From Amherst, (N. H.) we learn, that hay comes in very light, and it is thought there will not be a crop sufficient to winter half the usual stock of cattle. The fields of rye and wheat look promising. Corn very backward.

In Maine, the season is dry and backward. There was frost on the 8th of July. The article that suffers most severely is Indian corn.

The Hallowell Advocate of Saturday last states, that refreshing and copious rains had fallen within the last four days. The crop of hay will be about half the usual quantity. Wheat and rye will not produce quite as well as in former years. Corn is backward—nothing like a common crop can be expected. Potatoes are late, but promise well. The last year's growth of grain being very generally exhausted in the back settlements, the inhabitants are suffering from a real scarcity of bread stuff.

In the vicinity of Boston, potatoes, summer wheat, rye and barley are very good. Corn is small, but its appearance otherwise is good; and the last ten days have much improved the prospect of a good crop. The crop of hay is not so heavy as usual; a few miles to the north and north-east it is lighter still, and in the eastern parts of New-Hampshire, it is said not to exceed one half of the usual quantity.

## Thermometrical Register.

July 15—21, 1816.

Thermometer	Wind	Weather
15.60	70	W W
16.84	80	W W
17.60	80	SW SW
18.36	70	W W
19.58	80	W W
20.82	80	W W
21.64	70	W W

## DEATHS.

In Barton, (Ver.) on the 7th inst. Miss Nancy Alyn, daughter of Mr. James Alyn, late of Thompson, (Conn.) in the 30th year of her age. In Fishkill, 4th July, Dr. Wm. Forman, aged 78.—He was a surgeon's mate in the old French war, under Gen. Amherst—acted as a surgeon in several campaigns during the American revolution, and was much respected for patriotism, and skill in his profession.

In North-Kingston, on the 3d inst. Mrs. Mary Jencks, consort of Joseph Jencks, Esq. and daughter of the late Jeremiah Bowers, Esq. of Somerset, Mass.

In Stratford, (Conn.) Charles Joseph Wetmore, aged 36.

In Attleborough, on the 13th ult. Dr. CORNELL FULLEN, in the 67th year of his age; a meritorious surgeon in the naval service of his country, during the whole of the revolutionary war, and a worthy citizen and humane practitioner since.

In Lunenburg, Solon Kilburn, Junior Sophister in Harvard University, aged 20.

At Hallston Springs, Aaron Hudson Esq. late of Williamstown (Ms.) aged 69.

In Newport, Mrs. Mary Ennis, consort of William Ennis, Esq. in the 59th year of her age.—Mrs. Deborah Green, aged 59, relict of the late Fones G. Green. John Sluman, a patriot of the Revolution, aged 67.

In Providence, Mr. David Hickey, formerly of Swansea.

In Johnston, Mrs. Anne Winsor, relict of the late Rev. Samuel W. aged 77.

In Gilsum, (Me.) Capt. Eliphalet Burbank, aged 55.

In Wiscasset, on the 5th inst. Mr. Phineas Woodman. He has left a widow and seven daughters, to lament his loss.

In Bangor, (Me.) Miss Nancy Plummer, of Newburyport, aged 26.

In Norridgewock, Oliver Wood, Esq. aged 86; he was the first settler in the town (then a wilderness) He emigrated from Concord, (Mass.) previous to the commencement of the American Revolution. For many years he was employed as agent for the Plymouth Company. In him the stranger found a hospitable friend.

In Fairfield, (Me.) Sam. G. Spaulding, aged 18, killed by the fall of a tree.

In Andover, Robert Yose, aged 14, a student at Phillips Academy, son of the late Robert Yose of Cambridge.

In Salem, Abigail, daughter of widow Mary Bartlett, aged 10.—Mr. William Obeur.

In Dedham, on Friday last, Mr. Benjamin Fisher, late of the firm of Fisher & Munroe, aged 32.

Drowned, in Beverly, a son of Rev. Abel Abbot.

In Charlestown, on Saturday last, drowned, Capt. Samuel Twyer, aged 38. Whilst bathing in Charles River, he accidentally got entangled in eel grass, and a sharp sea running at the time, rendered him unable to alarm several persons who were within a few rods of him.

In Boston, Dr. Amos Smith, late of the firm of Bartlett & Smith, aged 32.—Rachel, aged 10 years, daughter of Mr. Warren Thaxter; Miss Joanna, youngest daughter of Mr. James Newell, aged 15.—Charles, son of Samuel Barber, aged 4.—Widow Martha New, aged 86.

On Monday afternoon, near the head of Rowe's wharf, a man named Nicholas Duffy, was accidentally killed, by a hog-head of water rolling on him.

In Paris, Marshal Angereau, Duke of Castiglione; and one of the most famous of Bonaparte's Lieutenants. His disease—a dropy in the chest. He was one of the earliest of the French Marshals in halting the return of the Bourbon House of the Bourbons;—and was nominated by Monsieur, to be one of the Provisional Council of State, prior to the arrival of Louis 18th. He remained faithful to his oaths, and was one of the Peers of France at his death.

At Jamaica, (killed, while endeavoring to separate some blacks, &c. who were quarrelling,) the Hon John Calthorpe, 2d Lieutenant of the British frigate Juno.—He was a brother of the Rt. Hon. Lord Calthorpe, and a relation to Mr. Wilberforce. He was a highly esteemed young officer.

Near Quebec, Baptiste Lavellier, and another man, name unknown: they eat some hemlock, which they mistook for some other plant, and in an hour after they both died: Lavellier left a wife and eight children.

In Charleston, (S. C.) during the week ending on the 5th ult. 19—5 whites, and 14 blacks or colored.

In New-York, during the week ending on Saturday last, 40 persons—15 men, 9 women, 8 boys and 5 girls.

In Fredericksburg, 8th inst. Mr. Henry Gerard Letuz, a native of Switzerland: He was taken ill while officiating as organist at the Episcopal Church, & expired the next morning.

Near Natchitoches, Louisiana, Henry Irvine, and Patty Mash. They were found murdered in a most shocking manner, apparently with an axe or some other heavy sharp weapon: as the heads of both were nearly separated from their bodies and their skulls much fractured besides other wounds. They had been missing from the 6th to the 11th inst. when they were discovered by the numerous flocks of buzzards and vultures hovering around their remains—and by whom they had been so mangled, as only to be identified by their apparel. Suspicion rested strongly on a sergeant Fox and a woman by the name of Fanny Newman, who had quarrelled with the deceased and had been heard to utter threats against them.

Among the Cherokees, a white man travelling thro' that country was assaulted by an Indian and struck twice with a large butcher's knife. The man defended himself with an axe, and finally killed the Indian. A party of Indians was immediately collected by the friends of the deceased, and the white man was taken, bound to a tree, and shot through with 15 or 20 balls. The chiefs have determined to give up the murderers, if required by the United States government.

In Philadelphia, Mr. John Bennet, a journeyman book-binder. About 5 weeks since he was bit by a mad dog. Three weeks elapsed before he experienced any symptoms of disease, when the sight of water began to affect him painfully: and very soon occasioned him to howl like a dog. Medical advice was called—a consultation was held, and he overheard their conclusions—that he must be sent to the hospital the next morning, where he must die. On this he took his horse, went into his garden, cleaned it out very neatly, and then told his wife that he knew he should not live to enjoy any thing in it, but hoped it might be useful to her. At night two neighbours sat up with him some hours, when, as he seemed composed, and told them if they retired he thought he could sleep, they left him. Soon after, his wife hearing some noise in the room went up to him. He was sitting up in bed. "Leave me," said he, "leave me instantly. I do not want to hurt you, but I fear I shall—Leave me." As she descended the steps, he sat up a most piteous howl. She hastened to her children and took them to a neighbour's. Soon after, she returned, he left his room, loaded his gun—went into the yard, and blew out his brains. This was on Tuesday morning, the 9th inst. He has left a wife and 3 children to mourn for him.

In Westtown, town of Minisink, (N. Y.) on the 15th inst. Mrs. Reeves, wife of Howell Reeves, of that place. The circumstances which led to her death are worthy of notice. On the Thursday evening preceding her death, she with all the family ate their supper as usual—four others who were in Mr. R's employ ate with them, and on the next morning the whole of Mr. R's family, consisting of eleven, and the other four, were taken ill; the symptoms were such, as leaves no doubt but it was the effect of poison, taken in the supper the preceding evening. After passing a week of extreme sickness, Mrs. Reeves died; the remainder are in a hopeful way of recovery. No discovery can be made how the poison was communicated, and Mr. R. and his family are of so inoffensive a character, and so universally loved, that it cannot be believed to be the effect of design.

In Spafford, (N. Y.) 24th ult. Franklin Weston, aged 14; Orange Norton, aged 14; and Lucius Peas, aged 11, were all drowned in each other arms, in a mill pond in that town. The circumstances are as follows: They with one other lad, went to bathe themselves in the pond, and after sporting in the water for some time, 3 of them went out, and put on their clothes: The other one getting on a slab, swam across the pond, and returning, about the middle, fell into the water, and went to the bottom—came up and screamed for help—one went, but being caught and entangled with the other, both went down—soon rose to the surface, and called for assistance—the third waded out and reached his hand, standing on the edge of the channel—the sudden strong grasp of expiring agony, in the two sinking ones, pulled him in, and all went to bottom, never, alas, to rise again with life. The fourth ran for help nearly a mile before he could give the alarm so as to be heard. It was two hours before they were all found, owing to the blackness of the water.

Drowned, in Cooper River, near Charleston, (S. C.) July 7, Capt. Joseph Redman, of Scarborough, (Me.): While bathing with several gentlemen he called for assistance, when a gentleman swam out, handed him a rope, and returned to the boat with the other end in order to haul him on board; but the rope unfortunately slipped over the side of the boat, and Capt. R. disappeared.

At Hampstead, (N. H.) on Wednesday last, True Kimball, Esq. Post Master of that town, put an end to his days by hanging himself in his barn. He had before exhibited some symptoms of insanity. He was formerly a clergyman, and a gentleman highly respected.

In Pelham, Charles, son of Mr. Jonathan Griffin, aged 16, killed by lightning: his brother aged 5 years, was struck at the same time, and after remaining senseless for some time, was enabled to crawl home on his hands and knees to give the melancholy information.

In Hinesburg, (Vt.) Mr. Isaac Hurlbert—killed by the accidental discharge of a pistol, which had been used by a private circle in announcing toasts drunk on the anniversary of Independence.

In Peacham, (Vt.) Mr. Joel Blanchard. In wrestling with a neighbour, he had the intestinal canal burst—a mortification ensued which terminated his life.

In Marcellus, (N. Y.) on the 24th May, Mr. Samuel Cades, of this town, aged 42.

## ORDAINED.

In Sutton, June 6th, Rev. BUCKLEY WATER, In New-York, on the 14th inst. JONAS KNOX, and PARNELL N. STRONG, to the office of the Gospel Ministry; and to the pastoral charge of the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church.

## MARRIAGES.

In Haverhill, Isaac R. How, Esq. to Miss Sarah Saltonstall, daughter of late Dr. Nath'l S. In Bristol, (R. I.) Mr. Phineas Capen, to Miss Mary Green, both of Boston.

At Nantucket, Mr. Henry Burdick, to Miss Lydia Eaton.—Mr. John Goodman, to Miss Lydia Gardner.

In this town, Mr. James Turner, a native of England, to Miss Ann Chadwick.—Mr. Aaron Smith to Miss Maria Osgood.

## PATENT LEDGER.

## DAVID FELT.

HAS just completed, and offers for sale at the Sign of the Patent Ledger, Nos. 2 & 3, Suffolk Buildings, Congress-street, a large assortment of Account Books, consisting of LEDGERS, WASTE, and JOURNALS, Sales, Invoices, Cash, Letter, Receipts and Day Books, made of the best Paper and bound in a superior style, with or without patent spring backs; together with a variety of smaller Books, such as Notes, Receipts, Memorandum Books, &c. &c. with an assortment of Paper, all of which will be sold very cheap.

Books ruled and bound to any pattern, at short notice, as usual. July 24.

## Religious Books.

At Half Price—as Cheap as Tracts! THE following Books may be obtained at the Office of the Recorder, Congress-Street, at ONE HALF the retail price, in large or small quantities:

Orton's Exposition of the Old Testament; Doddridge's Exposition of the New Testament; Baxter's Saints' Rest; Pilgrims Progress; Rise and Progress; Law's Spirit of Prayer; Wilberforce's Practical View of Religion; Flavel's Select Works; do. Touchstone of Sincerity; do. Treatise on Keeping the Heart; Watts on the Improvement of the Mind; Adam's Thoughts on Religion; Arguments for the Immortality of the Soul; Evangelicalism, containing a great variety of interesting anecdotes, remarkable providences and precious fragments; Life of John Janeway; Gospels, containing biblical criticisms, interesting dialogues, and a variety of casuistical queries and answers; Bean's Advice to a new Married Couple; Collyer's Lectures; Stillman's Sermons; Gospel Treasury, 4 v. Life of Jona. Edwards; Life of Spencer; Life of Susanna Anthony; Bennet on Revelation; Grove on the Sacrament; Lathrop on Baptism; Baxter's Call to the Unconverted; Twelve Witnesses to the happy effects of Religion in life & death; Letters from an Elder to a Younger Brother; Jenyn's Lectures; Principles of Morality; Russell's 7 Sermons; Human Prudence; Vincent on Love to Christ; Hartley on Revelation; Lyman's Reader; Buchanan's Apology; Redemption, a poem; Biblical Catechism; Songs in the Night; Death of Abdullah; Christian Morals; How's Thoughts; History of Joseph; Practical Piety; Baxter's Reformed Pastor; Grover's Mourner, & Webster's Letter on Doctrines of Grace. Also—A variety of Religious Tracts, and Picture Books for Children.

## New-England Tract Society.

THE Executive Committee of this Society give notice to the public, that for the purpose of accommodating purchasers of their Tracts, they have established their GENERAL DEPOSITORY at ANDOVER, under the management of Messrs. FLAGG & GOULD, the Printers of the Tracts. To them, for the present, all larger orders, (such as cannot be supplied from subordinate Depositories already established) from Missionary, Auxiliary and other Societies, and Agents for Depositories, are to be sent, and payments to be made. But for the convenience of Auxiliary Societies and individual purchasers, the Committee will establish Depositories, in addition to those already established, with Agents to superintend them, in different parts of the United States. These Depositories will be kept constantly supplied with a complete assortment of the Tracts of the Society. Seventy-nine different Tracts have been already published, and others will be added to increase the variety. It is the aim of the Committee to have in their collection a word seasonable for every class of people in the United States. Purchasers will select for themselves, such as in their judgment are best adapted to the region which their charity is to supply.

The uniform price to purchasers at all the Depositories is fixed at one mill a page, or one cent for ten pages. The Covers are to be charged at the same rate, that is, 4 mills for 4 pages.

The Executive Committee of the Society for the current year, are Rev. J. MONSE, D. D. Rev. J. H. CHURCH, Rev. L. WOODS, D. D. SAMUEL FARRAR, Esq. and Mr. JOHN ADAMS, Preceptor of Phillips Academy.

Depositories established. Agents. Boston, Mr. Isaac Bowers, 17, Cornhill. Andover, Mark Newman, Esq. Bath, (Me.) Mr. Zina Hyde. Concord, (N. H.) Dr. Kimball. Bridgeport, do. Lambert & Lockwood. New-York, P. W. Gallaudett, Esq. John-street, near Pearl-street.

Notice will be given of additions to the above named Depositories, as they shall be established, in the Panoplist and Recorder, and in these religious and other periodical papers, and magazines, whose conductors will do the Committee and the public the favor, to give the above notice a place in their respective publications.

